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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.
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Bedford, June 9, 1865.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

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DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr*

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

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JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. Apl '61—y.

INVENTO S' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.
N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:4y

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Memorial Address of George Bancroft Verbatim Report.

The following is a full report of Mr. Bancroft's Memorial Address on Abraham Lincoln, delivered in Washington on Monday:

Senators, Representatives of America:

GOD IN HISTORY.

That God rules in the affairs of men is as certain as any truth of physical science. On the great moving power which is from the beginning, hangs the world of the senses and the world of thought and action. Eternal wisdom marshals the great procession of the nations, working in patient continuity through the ages, never halting and never abrupt, encompassing all events in its oversight, and ever effecting its will, though mortals may slumber in apathy or oppose with madness. Kings are lifted up or thrown down, nations come and go, republics flourish and wither, dynasties pass away like a tale that is told; but nothing is by chance though men in their ignorance of cause, may think so. The deeds of time are governed, as well as judged, by the decrees of eternity. The caprice of fleeting existences bends to the immovable omnipotence which plants its foot on all the centuries, and has neither change of purpose nor repose. Sometimes, like a messenger through the thick darkness of night, it steps along mysterious ways; but when the hour strikes for a people, or for mankind to pass into a new form of being, unseen hands draw the bolts from the gate of futurity; an all subduing influence prepares the minds of men for the coming revolution; those who plan resistance find themselves in conflict with the will of Providence rather than with human devices; and all hearts and all understandings, most of all the opinions and influences of the unwilling, are wonderfully attracted and compelled to bear forward the change which becomes more an obedience to the law of universal nature than submission to the arbitrament of man.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

In the fulness of time a republic rose up in the wildernesses of America. Thousands of years had passed away before this child of the ages could be born. From whatever there were of good in the systems of former centuries she drew her nourishment; the wrecks of the past were her warnings. With the deepest sentiment of faith fixed in her inmost nature, she disenthralled religion from bondage to temporal power, that her worship might be worship only in spirit and in truth. The wisdom which had passed from India through Greece, with what Greece had added of her own; the jurisprudence of Rome; the mediæval municipalities; the Teutonic method of representation; the political experience of England; the benignant wisdom of the expositors of the law of nature and of nations in France and Holland, all shed on her their selectest influence. She washed the gold of political wisdom from the sands wherever it was found; she cleft it from the rocks; she gleaned it among ruins. Out of all the discoveries of statesmen and sages, out of all the experience of past human life, she compiled a perennial political philosophy, the primordal principles of national ethics. The wise men of Europe sought the best government in a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy; and America went behind these names to extract from them the vital elements of social forms, and blend them harmoniously in the free commonwealth, which comes nearest to the illustration of the natural equality of all men. She entrusted the guardianship of established rights to law; the movements of reform to the spirit of the people, and drew her force from the happy reconcilliation of both.

TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Republics had heretofore been limited to small cantons or cities and their dependencies; America, doing that of which the like had not before been known upon the earth, or believed by kings and statesmen to be possible, extended her republic across a continent. Under her auspices the vine of liberty took deep root and filled the land; the hills were covered with its shadow; its boughs were like the goodly cedars, and reached unto both oceans. The fame of this only daughter of freedom went out into all the lands of the earth; from her the human race drew hope.

PROPHECIES ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF SLAVERY.

Neither hereditary monarchy nor hereditary aristocracy planted itself on our soil; the only hereditary condition that fastened itself upon us was servitude. Nature works in sincerity, and is ever true to its law. The bee hives honey, the viper distils poison; the vine stores its juices, and so do the poppy and the upas. In like manner, every thought and every action ripens its seed, each in its kind. In the individual man, and still more in a nation, a just idea gives life, and progress, and glory; a false conception portends disaster, shame, and death. A hundred and twenty years ago, a West Jersey Quaker wrote: "This trade of importing slaves is dark gloominess hanging over the land; the consequences will be grievous to posterity." At the North the growth of slavery was arrested by natural causes; in the region nearest the tropics it throve rankly, and worked itself into the organism of the rising states. Virginia stood between the two; with soil, and climate, and resources demanding free labor, and yet capable of the profitable employment of the slave. She was the land of great statesmen; and they saw the danger of her being whelmed under the rising flood in time to struggle against the delusions of avarice and pride. Ninety-four years ago the legislature of Virginia addressed the British king, saying that the trade in slaves was "of great inhumanity," was opposed to the "security and happiness" of their constituents, "would in time have the most destructive influence," and "endanger their very existence." And the king answered them, that "upon pain of his highest displeasure, the importation of slaves should not be in any respect obstructed." "Pharisaical Britain," wrote Franklin in behalf of Virginia, "to pride thyself in setting free a single slave that happened to land on thy coasts, while thy laws continue a traffic whereby so many hundreds of thousands are dragged into a slavery that is entailed on their posterity." "A serious view of this subject," said Patrick Henry in 1773, "gives a gloomy prospect to future times." In the same year, George Mason wrote to the legislature of Virginia: "The laws of impartial providence may avenge our injustice upon our posterity." In Virginia and in the Continental Congress, Jefferson, with the approval of Edmund Pendleton, branded the slave-trade as piracy, and he fixed in the Declaration of Independence as the corner stone of America: "All men are created equal, with an inalienable right to liberty." On the first organization of temporary governments for the continental domain, Jefferson, but for the default of New Jersey, would, in 1784, have consecrated every part of that territory to freedom. In the formation of the national constitution, Virginia, opposed by a part of New England, vainly struggled to abolish the slave trade at once and forever; and when the ordinance of 1787 was introduced by Nathan Dane, without the clause prohibiting slavery, it was through the favorable disposition of Virginia and the South that the clause of Jefferson was restored and the whole northwestern territory—all the territory that then belonged to the nation—was reserved for the labor of freemen.

DESPAIR OF THE MEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The hope prevailed in Virginia that the abolition of the slave trade would bring with it the gradual abolition of slavery; but the expectation was doomed to disappointment. In supporting incipient measures for emancipation, Jefferson encountered difficulties greater than he could overcome; and after vain wrestlings, the words that broke from him, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep forever," were words of despair. It was the desire of Washington's heart that Virginia should remove slavery by a public act; and as the prospects of a general emancipation grew more and more dim, he in utter hopelessness of the action of the state, did all that he could by bequeathing freedom to his own slaves. Good and true men had, from the days of 1776, thought of colonizing the negro in the home of his ancestors. But the idea of colonization was thought to increase the difficulty of emancipation; and in spite of strong support, while it accomplished much good for Africa, it proved impracticable as a remedy at home. Madison, who in early life disliked slavery so much that he wished "to depend as little as possible on the labor of slaves;" Madison who held that where slavery exists, "the republican theory becomes fallacious;" Madison, who in the last years of his life would not consent to the annexation of Texas, lest his countrymen should fill it with slaves; Madison, who said, "Slavery is the greatest evil under which the nation labors, a portentous evil, an evil, moral, political and economical, a sad blot on our free country," went mournfully into old age with the cheerless words: "No satisfactory plan has yet been devised for taking out the stain."

NEW VIEWS OF SLAVERY.

The men of the Revolution passed away. A new generation sprang up, impatient that an institution to which they clung should be condemned as inhuman, unwise and unjust; in the throes of discontent at the self reproach of their fathers, and blinded by the lustre of wealth to be acquired by the culture of a new staple, they devised the theory that slavery, which they would not abolish, was not evil, but good. They turned on the friends of colonization, and confidently demanded, "Why take black men from a civilized and Christian country, where their labor is a source of immense gain and a power to control the markets of the world, and send them to a land of ignorance, idolatry and indolence, which was the home of their forefathers, but not theirs? Slavery is a blessing. Where they not in their ancestral land naked, scarcely lifted above brutes, ignorant of the course of the sun, controlled by nature? And in their new abode, have they not been taught to know the difference of the seasons, to plough, and plant, and reap, to drive oxen, to tame the horse, to exchange their scanty dialect for the richest of all the languages among men, and the stupid adoration of follies for the purest religion? And since slavery is good for the blacks, it is good for their masters, bringing opulence and the opportunity of educating a race. The slavery of the black is good in itself; he shall serve the white man forever." And nature, which better understood the quality of fleeting interest and passion, laughed, as it caught the echo, "man" and "forever!"

SLAVERY AT HOME.

A regular development of pretensions followed the new declaration with logical consistency. Under the old declaration every one of the states had retained, each for itself the right of manumitting the negro by an ordinary act of legislation; now, the power of the people ouer servitude through their legislatures was curtailed, and the privilaged class was swift in imposing legal and constitutional obstructions on the people themselves. The power of emancipation was narrowed or taken away. The slave might not be disquieted by education. There remained an unconfessed consciousness that the system of bondage was wrong, and a restless memory that it was at variance with a true American tradition; its safety was therefore to be secured by political organization. The generation that made the Constitution took care for the predominance of freedom in Congress, by the ordinance of Jefferson; the new school aspired to secure for slavery an equality of votes in the Senate; and while it hinted at an organic act that should concede to the collective South a veto power on national legislation, it assumed that each state separately had the right to revise and nullify laws of the United States, according to the discretion of its judgment.

SLAVERY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The new theory hung as a bias on the foreign relations of the country; there could be no recognition of Havti, nor even of the American colony of Liberia; and the world was given to understand that the establishment of free labor in Cuba would be a reason for wresting that island from Spain. Territories were annexed; Lousiana, Florida, Texas, half of Mexico; slavery must have its share in them all, and it accepted for a time a dividing line between the unquestioned domain of free labor and that in which involuntary labor was to be tolerated. A few years passed away, and the new school strong and arrogant, demanded and received an apology for applying the Jefferson proviso to Oregon.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

The application of that proviso was interrupted for three administrations; but justice moved steadily onwards. In the news that the men of California had chosen freedom, Calhoun heard the knell of parting slavery; and on his death bed he counselled secession. Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison had died desparting of the abolition of slavery, Calhoun died in despair at the growth of freedom. His system rushed irresistibly to its natural development. The death-struggle for California was followed by a short truce; but the new school of politicians who said that slavery was not evil, but good, soon sought to recover the ground they had lost, and confident of securing Texas, they demanded that the established line in the territories, between freedom and slavery should be blotted out. The country, believing in the strength and enterprise and expansive energy of freedom, made answer, though reluctantly: "Be it so: let there be no strife between brethern; let freedom and slavery complete for the territories on equal terms, in a frir field under an impartial administration;" and on this theory, if on any, the contest might have been left to the decision of time.

DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The South started back in appalment from its victory; for it knew that a fair competition foreboded its defeat. But where could it now find an ally to save it from its own mistake? What I have next to say is spoken with no emotion but regret. Our meeting to day is, as it were, at the grave, in the presence of Eternity, and the truth must be uttered in soberness and sincerity. In a great republic, as was observed more than two thousand years ago, any attempt to overturn the state owes it strength to aid from some branch of the government. The Chief Justice of the United States, without any necessity or occasion, volunteered to come to the rescue of the theory of slavery. And from his court there lay no appeal but to the bar of humanity and history. Against the Constitution, against the memory of the nation, against a previous decision, against a series of enactments, he decided that the slave is property, that slave property is entitled to no less protection than any other property, that the Constitution upholds it in every territory against any act of a local legisatnre, and even against Congress itself; or as the President tersely promulgated the saying: "Kansas is as much a slave state as South Carolina or Georgia; slavery, by virtue of the Constitution, exists in every territory." The municipal character of slavery being thus taken away, and slave property decreed to be "sacred," the authority of the courts was invoked to introduce it by the comity of law into states where slavery had been abolished; and in one of the courts of the United States a judge pronounced the African slave trade legitimate, and numerous and powerful advocates demanded its restoration.

TANEY AND SLAVE RACES.

Moreover, the Chief Justice, in his elaborate opinion, announced what had never been heard from any magistrate of Greece or Rome—what was unknown to civil law, and canon law, and feudal law, and common law, and constitutional law: unknown to Jay to Rutledge, Ellsworth, and Marshall—that there are "slave races." The spirit of evil is intensely logical. Having the authority of this decission, five states swiftly followed the earlier example of a sixth, and opened the way for reducing the negro to bondage; the migrating free negro became a slave if he but touched the soil of a seventh; and an eighth, from its extent and soil and mineral resources, destined to incalculable greatness, closed its eyes on its coming prosperity, and enacted—as by Taney's decision it had the right to do—that every free black man who would live within its limits must accept the condition of slavery for himself and his posposterity.

SECESSION RESOLVED ON.

Only one step more remained to be taken. Jefferson and the leading statesmen of his day held fast to the idea that the enslavement of the African was socially, morally and politically wrong. The new school was founded exactly upon the opposite idea; and they resolved first to distract the democratic party, for which the Supreme Court had now furnished the means, and then to establish a new government, with negro slavery for its corner-stone, as socially, morally and politically right.

THE ELECTION.

As the Presidential election drew on, one of the old traditional parties did not make its appearance; the other reeled as it sought to preserve its old position; and the candidate who most nearly represented its best opinion, driven by patriotic zeal, roamed the country from end to end to speak for union eager at least to confront its enemies, yet not having hope that it would find its deliverance through him. The storm rose to a whirlwind; who should allay its wrath? The most experienced statesmen of the country had failed; there was no hope from those who were great after the flesh; could relief come from one whose wisdom was like the wisdom of little children?

EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The choice of America fell on a man born west of the Alleganies, in the cabin of poor people of Hardin county, Kentucky—Abraham Lincoln.

His mother could read not write: his father could do neither; but his parents sent him, with an old spelling book, to school and he learned in his childhood to do both.

When eight years old he floated down the Ohio with his father on a raft which bore the family and all their possessions to the shore of Indiana; and, child as he was, he gave help as they toiled through the dense forests to the interior of Spencer county. There in the land of free labor he grew up in a log cabin, with the solemn solitude for his teacher in his meditative hours. Of Asiatic literature he knew only the Bible; of Greek, Latin and mediæval no more than the translation of Æsop's Fables; of English John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. The traditions of George Fox and William Penn passed to him dimly along the lines of two centuries through his ancestors, who were Quakers.

HIS EDUCATION.

Otherwise his education was altogether American. The Declaration of Independence was his compendium of political wisdom; the Life of Washington his constant study, and something of Jefferson and Madison reached him through Henry Clay, whom he honored from boyhood. For the rest, from day to day, he lived the life of the American people; walked in the light; reasoned with its reason; thought with its power of thought; felt the beatings of its mighty heart, and so was in every way a child of nature—a child of the West—a child of America.

HIS PROGRESS IN LIFE.

At nineteen, feeling impulses of ambition to get on in the world, he engaged himself to go down the Mississippi in a flat-boat, receiving ten dollars a month for his wages, and afterwards he made the trip once more. At twenty-one he drove his father's cattle as the family migrated to Illinois, and split rails to fence in the new homestead in the wild. At twenty-three he was a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war. He kept a shop; he learned something of surveying; but of English literature he added to Bunyan nothing but Shakespeare's plays. At twenty-five he was elected to the legislature of Illinois, where he served eight years. At twenty-seven he was admitted to the bar. In 1837 he chose his home at Springfield, the beautiful centre of the richest land in the state, in 1847 he was a member of the national Congress, where he voted about forty times in favor of the principal of the Jefferson proviso. In 1854 he gave his influence to elect from Illinois to the American Senate a democrat who would certainly do justice to Kansas. In 1858, as the rival of Douglass, he went before the people of the mighty Prairie state saying: "This Union cannot permanently endure, half free: the Union will not be dissolved; but the house will cease to be divided;" and now in 1851, with no experience whatever as an executive officer, while states were madly flying from their orbits, and wise men knew not where to find counsel, this descendant of Quakers, this pupil of Bunyan, this child of the great West was elected president of America.

He measured the difficulty of the duty that devolved on him, and was resolved to fulfil it.

HE GOES TO WASHINGTON.

As on the eleventh of February, 1861, he left Springfield, which for a quarter of a century had been his happy home, to the crowd of his friends and neighbors whom he was never more to meet, he spoke a solemn farewell: "I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty has devolved upon me greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since Washington. He never would have succeeded, except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. On the same Almighty Being I place my reliance. Pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain." To the men of Indiana he said: "I am but an accidental, temporary instrument; it is your business to rise up and preserve the Union and liberty." At the capital of Ohio he said: "Without a name, there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his Country." At various places in New York, especially at Albany, before the legislature, which tendered him the united support of the great Empire State, he said: "While I hold myself the humblest of all the individuals who have ever been elevated to the the Presidency, I have a more difficult task to perform than any of them. I bring a pure heart to the work. I must rely upon the people of the whole bountry for support: and with their sustaining aid even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the ship of state safely through the storm." To the Assembly of New Jersey, at Trenton, he explained: "I shall take the ground I deem most just to the North, the East, the West, the South, and the whole country, in good temper, certainly with no malice to any section. I am devoted to peace, but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly." In the old independence Hall of Philadelphia he said: "I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but to the world in all future time. If the country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it, I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by and die by."

IN WHAT STATE HE FOUND THE COUNTRY.

Travelling in the dead of night to escape assassination, Lincoln arrived at Washington nine days before his inauguration. The outgoing President, at the opening of the session of Congress had still kept as the majority of his advisers men engaged in treason; had declared that in case of even an "imaginary" apprehension of danger from notions of freedom among the slaves, "disunion would become inevitable." Lincoln and others had questioned the opinion of Taney; such impugning he ascribed to "the factions temper of the times." The favorite doctrine of the majority of the democratic party on the power of a territorial legislature over slavery he condemned as an attack on "the sacred rights of property." The state legislatures, he insisted, must repeal what he called "their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments," and which, if such, were "null and void," or "it would be impossible for any human power to save the Union." Nay if these unimportant acts were not repealed, "the injured states would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the government of the Union." He maintained that no state might secede at its sovereign will and pleasure; that the Union was meant for perpetuity; and that Congress might attempt to preserve, but only by conciliation, that "the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force;" that "the last desperate remedy of a despairing people" would be "an explanatory amendment recognising the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States." The American Union he called "a confederacy" of states, and he thought it a duty to make the appeal for the amendment "before any of these states should separate themselves from the Union." The views of the Lieutenant General, containing some patriotic advice, "conceded the right of secession," pronounced a quadruple rupture of the Union "a smaller evil than the reuniting of the fragments by the sword." and "eschewed the idea of invading a seceded state." After changes in the Cabinet, the President informed Congress that "matters were still worse;" that "the South suffered serious grievanees," which should be redressed "in peace." The day after this message the flag of the Union was fired upon from Fort Moultrie, and the insult was not revenged or noticed. Senators in Congress telegraphed to their constituents to seize the national forts, and they were not arrested. The finances of the country were grievously embarrassed. Its little army was not within reach—the part of it in Texas, with all its stores, was made over by its commander to the seceding insurgents. One state after another voted in convention to go out of the Union. A Peace Congress, so called, met at the request of Virginia, to concert the terms of a capitulation for the continuance of the Union. Congress in both branches sought to devise conciliatory expedients; the territories of the country were organized in a manner not to conflict with any pretensions of the South, or any decision of the Supreme Court; and nevertheless the seceding states formed at Montgomery a provisional government, and pursued their relentless purpose with such success that the Lieutenant General feared the city of Washington might find itself "included in a foreign country," and proposed, among the options for the consideration of Lincoln, to bid the seceded states "depart in peace." The great republic seemed to have its emblem in the vast unfinished Capitol, at that moment surrounded by masses of stone and prostrate columns never yet lifted into their places; seemingly the monument of high but delusive aspirations the confused wreck of inchoate magnificence, sadder than any ruin of Egyptian Thebes or Athens.

HIS INAUGURATION.

The fourth of March came. With instinctive wisdom the new President, speaking to the people on taking the oath of office, put aside every question that divided the country, and gained a right to universal support, by planting himself on the single idea of Union. That Union he declared to be unbroken and perpetual; and he announced his determination to fulfil "the simple duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed in all the states." Seven days later, the convention of confederate states unanimously adopted a Constitution of their own; and the new government was authoritatively announced to be founded on the idea that slavery is the natural and normal condition of the negro race. The issue was made up whether the great republic was to maintain its providential place in the history of mankind, or a rebellion founded on negro slavery gain a recognition of its principle throughout the civilized world. To the disaffected Lincoln had said: "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors." To fire the passions of the people, the Confederate government chose to become aggressors and on the morning of the 12th of April began the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and compelled its evacuation.

UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

It is the glory of the late President that he had perfect faith in the perpetuity of the Union Supported in advance by Douglas, who spoke as with the voice of a million, he instantly called a meeting of Congress, and summoned the people to come up and repossess the forts, places and property which had been seized from the Union. The men of the North were trained in schools; industrious and frugal; many of them delicately bred their minds teeming with ideas and fertile in plans of enterprise; given to the culture of the arts; eager in the pursuit of wealth yet employing wealth less for ostentation than for developing the resources of their country; seeking happiness in the calm of domestic life; and such lovers of peace that for generations they had been reputed unwarlike. Now at the cry of their country in its distress they rose up with unappeasable patriotism; not hirelings—the purest and of the best blood in the land; sons of a pious ancestry, with a clear perception of duty, unclouded faith and fixed resolve to succeed they thronged round the President to support the wronged the beautiful flag of the nation. The halls of theological seminarics sent forth their young men, whose lips were touched with eloquence, whose hearts kindled with devotion, to serve in the ranks, and make their way to command only as they learned the art of war. Striplings in the colleges, as well the most gentle and the most studious; those of sweetest temper and loveliest character and brightest genius passed from their classes to the camp. The lumbermen sprang forward from the forests the mechanics from their benches, where they had been trained by the exercise of political rights to share the life and hope of the republic, to feel their responsibility to their forefathers their posterity and mankind went forth resolved that their dignity as a constituent part of this republic should not be impaired. Farmers and sons of farmers left the land but halfploughed, the grain but half planted, and taking up the musket, learned to face without fear the presence of peril and the coming of death in the shocks of war while their hearts were still attracted to the charms of their rural life, and all the tender affections of home. Whatever there was of truth and faith and public love in the common heart, broke out with one expression. The mighty winds blew from every quarter to fan the flame of the sacred and unquenchable fire.

THE WAR A WORLD WIDE WAR.

For a time the war was thought to be confined to our own domestic affairs; but it was soon seen that it involved the destinies of mankind and its principles and causes shook the politics of Europe to the centre, and from Lisbon to Pekin divided the governments of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a kingdom whose people had in an eminent degree attained to freedom of industry and the security of person and property. Its middle class rose to greatness Out of that class sprang the noblest poets and philosophers, whose words built up the intellect of its people; skilful navigators to find out the many paths of the oceans: discoverers in natural science whose inventions guided its industry to wealth till it equalled any nation of the world in letters, and excelled all in trade and commerce. But its government was become a government of land, and not of men; every blade of grass was represented, but only a small minority of the people. In the transition from the feudal forms, the heads of the social organization freed themselves from the military services which were the conditions of their tenure, and throwing the burden on the industrial classes, kept all the soil to themselves. Vast estates that had been managed by monasteries as endowments for religion and charity were appropriated to swell the wealth of courtiers and favorites; and the commons where the poor man once had his right of pasture were taken away, and under forms of law, enclosed distributively within their own domains. Although no law forbade any inhabitant from purchasing land, the costliness of the transfer constituted a prohibition so that it was the rule of that country that the plough should not be in the hands of its owner. The church was rested on a contradiction claiming to be an embodiment of absolute truth and yet was a creature of the statute book.

HER SENTIMENTS.

The progress of time increased the terrible contrast between wealth and poverty in their years of strength, the laboring people cut off from all share in governing the state derived a scanty support from the severest toil and had no hope for old age but in public charity or death. A grasping ambition had dotted the world with military posts kept watch over our borders on the northeast at the Bermudas, in the West Indies, held the gates of the Pacific, of the Southern and of the Indian ocean, hovered on our northwest at Vancouver, held the whole of the newest continent, and the entrances to the old Mediterranean and Red Sea: and garrisoned forts all the way from Madras to China. That aristocracy had gazed with terror on the growth of a commonwealth where freeholds existed by the million, and religion was not in bondage to the state: and now they could not repress their joy at its perils. They had not one word of sympathy for the kind hearted poor man's son whom America had chosen for her chief; they jeered at his large hands, and long feet, and ungainly stature; and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made haste to send word through the palaces of Europe that the great republic was in its agony, that the great republic was no more. that a head stone was all that remained due by the law of nations to "the late Union." But it is written: "Let the dead bury their dead:" they may not bury the living. Let the dead bury their dead: let a bill of reform remove the worn out government of a class, and in use new life into the British Constitution by confiding rightful power to the people.

HER POLICY

But while the vitality of America is din destructible, the British government hurries to do what never before had been done by Christian powers, what was in direct conflict with its own exposition of public law in the time of our struggle for independence. Though the insurgent states had not a ship in an open harbor, it invested them with all the rights of a telligerent, even on the ocean; and this too, when the rebellion was not only directed against the gentlest and most beneficent government on earth, without a shadow of justifiable cause, but when the rebellion was directed against human nature itself for the perpetual enslavement of a race. And the effect of this recognition was that acts in themselves piratical found shelter in British courts of law. The resources of British capitalists, their workshops, their armories, their private arsenals, their shipyards, were in league with the insurgents, and every British harbor in the wide world become a safe port for British ships, manned by British sailors and armed with British guns to prey on our peaceful commerce; even on our ships coming from British ports freighted with British products, or that had carried gifts of grain to the English poor. The Prime Minister in the House of Commons, sustained by cheers, scoffed at the thought that their laws could be amended at our request, so as to preserve real neutrality; and to remonstrances, now owned to have been just, their secretary answered that they could not change their laws *ad infinitum*.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The people of America then wished, as they always have wished, as they still wish, friendly relations with England; and no man in England or America can desire it more strongly than I. This country has always yearned for good relations with England. Thrice only in all its history has that yearning been fairly met; in the days of Hampden and Cromwell, again in the first ministry of the elder Pitt, and once again in the ministry of Shelburne. Not that there have not at all times been just men among the peers of Britain—like Halifax in the days of James the Second, or a Granville, an Argyll, or a Houghton in ours; and we cannot be indifferent to a country that produces statesmen like Cobden and Bright; but the best bower anchor of peace was the working class of England, who suffered most from our civil war, but who, while they broke their adminished bread in sorrow, always encouraged us to persevere.

FRANCE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The act recognizing the rebel belligerents was concerted with France; France so beloved in America, on which she had conferred the greatest benefits that one people ever conferred on another; France, which stands foremost on the continent of Europe for the solidity of her culture, as well as for the bravery and general impulses of her sons; France, which for centuries had been moving steadily in its own way towards intellectual and political freedom. The policy regarding further colonization of America by European powers, known commonly as the doctrine of Monroe, had its origin in France; and if it takes any man's name should bear the name of Turgot. It was adopted by Louis the Sixteenth, in the cabinet of which Vergennes was the most important member. It is emphatically the policy of France; to which, with transient divisions, the Bourbons, the First Napoleon, the House of Orleans, have ever adhered.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND MEXICO.

The late President was perpetually harassed by rumors that the Emperor Napoleon the Third desired formally to recognize the states in rebellion as an independent power, and that England held him back by her reluctance, or France by her traditions of freedom, or he himself by his own better judgment and clear perception of events. But the republic of Mexico, on our borders, was, like ourselves, distracted by a rebellion, and from a similar cause. The monarchy of England had fastened upon us slavery which did not disappear with independence; in like manner, the ecclesiastical policy established by the Spanish Council of the Indies, in the days of Charles the Fifth, and Philip the Second, retained its vigor in the Mexican republic. The fifty years of civil war under which she had languished, was due to the bigoted system which was the legacy of monarchy, just as here the inheritance of slavery kept alive political strife, and culminated in civil war. As with us there could be no quiet but through the end of slavery, so in Mexico there could be no prosperity until the crushing tyranny of intolerance should cease. The party of slavery in the United States sent their emissaries to Europe to solicit aid; and so did the party of the church in Mexico, as organized by the old spanish Council of the Indies, but with a different result. Just as the Republican party had made an end of the rebellion, and was establishing the best government ever known in that region, and giving promise to the nation of order, peace and prosperity, word was brought us, in the moment of our deepest affliction, that the French Emperor, moved by a desire to erect in North America a buttress for imperialism, would transform the republic of Mexico into a secundo-geniture for the house of Hapsburg. America might complain; she could not then interpose, and delay seemed justifiable. It was seen that Mexico could not with all its wealth of land compete in cereal products with our northwest; nor in tropical products with Cuba; nor could it, under a disputed dynasty, attract capital, or create public works, or develop mines; or borrow money; so that the imperial system of Mexico, which was forced at once to recognise the wisdom of the policy of the republic by adopting it, could prove only an unremunerating drain on the French treasury, for the support of an Austrian adventurer.

THE PERPETUITY OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS

Meantime, a new series of momentous questions grows up, and forces themselves on the consideration of the thoughtful. Republicanism has learned how to introduce into its Constitution every element of order, as well as every element of freedom; but thus far the continuity of its government has seemed to depend on the continuity of elections. It is now to be considered how perpetuity is to be secured against foreign occupation. The successor of Charles the First of England, dated his reign from the death of his father, the Bourbons, coming back after a long series of revolutions

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY FEB. 23, 1866

PAY CASH.

As a bit of friendly advice to our readers at the present time, we would say, buy nothing that you can do without, unless you are able to pay for it in cash. The credit system has generally been the bane of the poor man in tempting him to buy on credit with the hope of a more prosperous future in which to pay. That hoped for future seldom came and his little all was eventually swallowed up to pay for what he had bought, not because he needed it, but because he could get it on credit. The present is especially a bad time to buy on credit. The secretary of the Treasury persists in his efforts to contract the currency and force a specie resumption. We believe it to be a suicidal policy, but unless Congress firmly opposes his scheme and curtails instead of extending the Secretary's power, he will certainly try the dangerous experiment, and this is why we give the warning. If forced to a sudden resumption of specie payment, it will only be reached through one of the most tremendous financial crashes that has ever been known. The result of such a crash will be to bring ruin upon thousands who are now happy and prosperous—stop our manufacturing and railroad enterprises, and reduce the prices of labor and produce to the very lowest point. Every one can understand how difficult it will be, with labor at fifty cents per day and wheat at seventy-five cents or a dollar per bushel, to pay debts contracted when labor was worth one dollar and fifty cents per day, and wheat worth two dollars and twenty five cents per bushel with everything else in a proportion. Yet this is likely to be the unfortunate condition of every one who incurs debts in the face of a threatened financial revulsion. We are sorry that it becomes our duty thus to warn our friends, and discourage the undertaking of enterprises, at present, that necessitate credit, but it is the only safe course until the Secretary of the Treasury changes his present views or Congress so restricts his powers and defines his duties as to unable us to determine with a reasonable degree of certainty our future financial condition.

VETO OF THE FREEDMAN'S BILL.

The President's message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was transmitted to and read in the Senate on Monday. It has caused considerable excitement in political circles. Whether Congress will attempt to pass it over the veto or modify its form remains to be seen. Some such measure is absolutely necessary to secure the lives and property of the Freedmen. Whether the President suggests any other practicable method of providing for their safety we cannot say as we have not yet had time to read the message.

BANCROFT'S ORATION.

On our first page will be found Bancroft's Oration on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Let every one read it and learn patriotism from the lips of our great historian. The pride of the Democracy in its proudest days, keeping pace with the progress of the times, to-day, summons all the powers of his noble diction, splendid figures and electric eloquence, to the delineation of the immortal principles of human liberty and the enforcement of the universal obligations of the acknowledgment of human rights.

KOONTZ AND COFFROTH.

The House of Representatives on Monday last took up the contested election case from this Congressional District and adopted the majority report giving Coffroth the seat and leaving Koontz to contest. This result has been generally anticipated, as it is hardly pretended to be a decision on the merits of the case, but upon considerations connected with the pasage of the constitutional amendment at the last session.

☞ The pressure of business, consequent upon two successive weeks of court, must be our excuse for the lack of our usual quantity of editorial matter in the last and present week's issue.

Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture.

We are indebted to Commissioner Newton for this exceedingly interesting report of the Department of Agriculture, for January, 1866. The report regards the greatly decreased importation of foreign wool in 1865, 22,541,674 pounds, as a gratifying decrease, for it shows the progress that is making in supplying the demands of the country in a commodity so essential to its wants and comfort. But the increased import of woolen goods, being in value $4,-632,620, shows that there is still a demand upon both the grower and manufacturer of wool which they should meet, and which they ought under the present tariff duties. We import nearly a million dollars' worth of cigars; these, we suppose, are mostly of the best Havana; but if, as is alleged by the cigar manufacturer, this is occasioned by the internal tax being greater than the duty of foreign articles, such an inequality, the report suggests, should not be permitted.

The report embraces a number of tables exhibiting the yield per acre of the leading crops of 1864 and 1865, and their prices on the first day of January, 1865 and 1866. The comparison shows a favorable yield in 1865, but a great falling off in prices during the fall and winter of 1865. This decline is severely felt by the farmers, because the scarcity of labor made the production of the crop of 1865 very costly. Add to this the continued high rates of everything they buy, and there is cause for the complaints that reach the department. We quote from the table, showing the average yield per acre and the average prices of the principal crops of the loyal Atlantic States for 1864 and 1865, confirming our attention to our own State:

WHEAT—Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels, 12. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1865, 2 40. Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels, 12 1-5. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1869, 2 05 2 3.

RYE—Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels, 14½. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1865, 1 70 1-6. Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels, 13½. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1866, 1 37 2 3.

BARLEY—Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels, 18. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1865, 1 71. Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels, 22½. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1866, 86 2 3.

CORN—Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels, 19½. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1865, 1 54½. Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels, 40. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1866, 80.

POTATOES—Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels, 1 10½. Average *price* per bushel, on first of January, 1865, 89. Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels, 75½. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1866, 98 1 6.

OATS—Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels, 29½. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1866, 87. Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels, 34. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1866, 48.

BUCKWHEAT—Average *yield* per acre in 1764, stated in bushels, 18½. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1865, 1 63¾. Average *yietd* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels, 16½. Average *price* per bushel on first of January, 1866, 1 03.

LEAF TOBACCO—Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in pounds, 1,168½. Average *price* per pound on first of January, 1865, 18½. Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in pounds, 977. Average *price* per pound on first of January, 1866, 093-11.

HAY—Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in tons, 1 3-10. Average *price* per ton on 1st of January, 1865, 24 55. Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in ton 1 3-5 Average *price* per ton on 1st of January, 1866, 11.23.

SORGHUM MOLASSES.—Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in gallons, 114¾. Average *price* per gallon on 1st of January, 1864, stated in gallons, 121¼. Average *price* per gallon on 1st of January, 1866, 103¼.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

XXXIXTH CONGRESS

TUESDAY February 13.

SENATE.—The credentials of L. E. Parsons, elected to the Senate by the Legislature of Alabama, were presented and laid on the table. A petition of colored soldiers, asking the right of suffrage, was presented. Another amendment to the Constitution was proposed, providing "Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and to all persons of the several States equal protection in the right of life, liberty and property." Ordered to be printed. A committee was instructed to report what legislation was necessary to protect travellers on western steamboats from danger by explosion of tubular boilers. The bill to extend the time for withdrawing goods from warehouses was taken up and debated, and then postponed until to day. Mr. Wilson reported a bill fixing the military peace establishment. It provides for five regiments of artillery, twelve of cavalry, fifty of infantry, cadets, etc. The five regiments of artillery are now organized, but the organization of the first, second, third and fourth shall be like that of the fifth. The infantry regiments are to be made up of ten companes each taking the present first ten as organized, taking the battalions of the new regiments, and adding two companies to each, with five new white regiments and eight regiments of colored troops. Six new regiments of cavalry are authorized. The bill was postponed. The representation amendment was taken up and debated. No conclusion was arrived at and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A preamble and resolutions were presented affirming the Monroe doctrine, deenouncing the action of France in setting up an empire in Mexico, and calling upon the President to solicit the assistance of all the republics in the continent for the purpose of enforcing the spirit of the resolution. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, after an unsuccessful attempt to call the previous question. The new States of West Virginia and Nevada were directed to be represented by means of their escutcheons on the glass panels in the ceiling. A resolution was offered that James M. Johnson, claiming to be elected a Representative from Arkansas, be admitted to the floor of the House, on which a long debate ensued. The resolution was finally laid on the table. The Baldwin Trowbridge contested election case was discussed. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY February 14.

SENATE.—A petition from the representatives elect from Tennessee, asking that the present State government may be recognized &c., was presented. Also several petitions for the abolition of distinction in civil rights on account of color. The women of New England petitioned for the elective franchise. The proposed amendment to the Constitution relative to representation was taken up Mr. Henderson continued his speech commenced on Tuesday. Mr. Clark also spoke on the subject. Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 to be expended for the survey of the upper Mississippi river from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Rock Island Rapids, and $5000 for the survey of the Minnesota river to the mouth of the Yellow Medicine. Referred to Committee on Commerce. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House received from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco a memorial asking for an appropriation of $200,000, to remove rocks in the harbor of that city. A resolution authorizing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the city of New York vessels of hulks, for quarantine purposes, was passed. A bill to establish a National Bureau of Education was introduced, and referred to a Select Committee of seven. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of graduating the tax on tobacco. The Committee on Post offices reported a resolution appointing a commission to select a site for a post office building in New York city. After some discussion the resolution was passed A bill authorizing the Postmaster General, when the public service shall require and until the 30th of June, 1868, to deposit postage stamps with such persons as he may select for sale and circulation, under the instructions of the Postmaster General, compensation not exceeding five per cent to be allowed, was reported and caused a lengthy debate, but no final action was taken. The Michigan contested election case was taken up, and the resolution confirming Mr. Trowbridge in the possession of his seat was adopted. The Bankrupt bill was then discussed up to the adjournment.

THURSDAY, February 15.

SENATE.—Mr. Brown introduced a bill to appropriate $6,775,000 to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. Mr. Pomeroy, a bill to revive and extend the provisions of and act granting the right of way, &c., to Arkansas and Missouri for the construction of a railroad from the mouth of the Ohio river to the Texas boundary. Mr. Wade presented the resolution of the Ohio Legislature against the assumption of the war debts of the several States by the Genrrl Government. Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the colored delegates who recently waited upon the President, protesting against the constitutional amendment relative to representation. A petition from military officers for an increase of pay was also presented. The Committee on Post Roads reported a bill for the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. A discussion then ensued as to whether the Colorado bill or the act to fix the military establishment should be taken up. The military bill was finally read, but no action was taken. The constitutional amendment relative to representation was then considered. Mr. Williams of Oregon, spoke on the subject, and then Mr. Hendricks took the floor, then the bill was postponed. The bill to prevent and punish kidnapping was passed.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Appropriations reported a bill making appropriations for the Post office Department for the year ending June 25, 1867. Mr. Raymond presented a petition from the citizens of New York for the protection of American industry. The bill authorizing the deposit of postage stamps for sale under the direction of the Postmaster general was then taken up and discussed. A motion to lay the bill on the table was disagreed to, and it was postponed for two weeks. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment, providing that in future purchases of of carpets for government uses shalll be of American manufacture, was agreed to. A recess was then taken until evening, when a session was held for speech making.

FRIDAY February 16.

SENATE.—The bill appropriating $6,775,-000 to reimburse the State of Missouri for war expenses was reported. A remonstrance of the Ohio Legislature against the assumption by the General Government of the war debts of the several States was presented and refeered. Several petitions and memorials were presented. Some discussion ensued upon a proposition to take up the bill for the reorganization of the army, it being claimed that the Colorado admission bill was of more importance, but the morning hour expiring, the representation amendment was taken up Mr. Williams, of Oregon, spoke at length. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Post Office appropriation bill was made the special order for Thursday Petitions for protective tariffs were presented. The bill for the sale of postage stamps on credit was debated and postponed for two weeks. The bill to authorize the sale of stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamp impressed thereon was postponed for two weeks. The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up; an amendment prescribing that carpets bought by the Government for public buildings, &c., should be American manufacture, was agreed to. An evening sesson for speech making was held but no business was done. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

SENATE.—A bill to prevent the fraudulent and illegal use of the mails was presented and referred. It is intended to check the practice of mailing handbills or circulars to induce people to invest their money in gift enterprises or lotteries. Postmasters are authorized not to deliver such letters to the address when they are satisfied that it is fictitious, but to send all such to the dead-letter office, that they may be returned to the writers. A petition was presented by citizens of Virginia, asking for a territorial government to be established there. The bill to grant the benefits of the pension law to artificers, not regularly enlisted soldiers, was passed. The bill allowing cases to be appealed from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court was passed. A bill to establish a telegraph line between New York and the West India Islands was called up, but the morning hour having expired the constitutional amendment was taken up. Mr. Hendricks opposed the measure in a lengthy speech. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported to reimburse the loyal States for expenses incurred by them in suppressing the rebellion. A resolution to print twenty thousand copies of the oration by Hon George Bancroft, on the death of Mr. Lincoln, was referred. The Coffroth Koontz contested election was taken up and postponedr Leave was asked, but objection was made, to introduce a proposition for an amendment to the Constitution, that no one who has held a civil or military position under the rebel government shall be eligible to oHce under the United States Government. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

SENATE.—A memorial from colored men of Florida was presented, asking a remedy for the refusal of landholders to lease lands to them. Petitions for the enactment of an international copyright law, for a reduction of the tax on petroleum and agricultural implements were presented. A bill to increase the capital of the national banks twenty-one million dollars to provide circulation for the Pacific States and Territories, was presented. A joint resolution to disband the military forces of the rebellious States was presented by Mr. Wilson. He read letters from Generals Thomas, Swayne, Hartsuff and others, in charge of the freedmen in the Gulf States, which represented that there was danger of the extinction of the negro race and the expulsion of Northern men, if the militia should not be superseded by United States forces. The representation amendment was debated. A mes age from the President, vetoing the freeemen's bureau bill, was received. It was moved to reconsider the bill, and an order was made that it be taken up at one o'clock to-day. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were presented to pay bounties to the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, equal to the highest bounties of 1863 and 1864; making eight hours a legal day's work for all workmen employed by the United States Government, and to repeal acts exempting United States bonds from taxation. Joint resolutions were introduced to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to exclude from all offices of the Government those who have or who may hereafter engage in rebellion or conspiracy against the Government, and another declaring that the loyal States, or those who resisted rebellion, are sufficient to adopt amendments to the Constitution. They were referred. Mr. Longyear, of Michigan, offered a series of resolutions, declaring that the organized rebellion and the results of the war had left the people of tha South without all civil government, hence it became the duty of Congress to authorize the people to erect State governments, and, in the language of the Constition, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government; and expressing as the deliberate sense of the House that the President is justified in keeping an army in the rebel States, and is entitled to the thanks of Congress for protecting the loyal citizens and freedmen; which were all adopted. The Pennsylvania contested election case was taken up, and a resolution declaring Mr. Coffroth entitled to the seat was passed. Adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

SENATE.

Petitions for and remonstrances against Sunday travel were presented, and a number of private bills were variously acted on. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill prohibiting the selling of meat and farm produce from stalls or wagons within certain portions of the city, was presented. A bill providing for an inspector of gas meters; and one for the protection of miners, was presented. An historical painting of the battle of Gettysburg is to be prepared. An act has been introduced to further extend the time in which State banks may change into National banks. A bill was also presented providing for the security of skaters. Several other bills were offered. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

SENATE.

Remonstrances were presented against extending the privileges of the Lombard and South street Railway Company. Petitions and remonstrances in regard to Sunday travel were laid before the House, and referred. The bill to amend the revenue law of the State, which relieves real estate from taxation except the half-mill tax, was passed. Resolutions remonstrating against the action of Congress in taxing crude petroleum were laid over. The bill appropriating half a million dollars for the benefit of the citizans of Chambersburg was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The eight hour labor law was made the special order for Wednesday next. The act incorporating the Shenango Valley Railroad was passed. Adjourned.

SENATE.

On Thursday, numerous petitions were received for Sunday railway travel. Also, one from the Corn Exchange and others, asking for a change in the flour inspection laws. One of the petitions for Sunday travel was signed by 6500 citizent of Philadelphia, mostly Germans. The resolution to adjourn from the 16th to the 27th was agreed to. Wien Forney, Esq., was re-elected State Librarian. A number of bills of a private character were passed. At the evening session a bill appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the upper Delaware river was passed. Also, an act extending until January next the time for preparing a plan of the harbor of Philadelphia, and imposing a penalty for extending wharves into tidewater without a license. Adjourned.

The House of Representatives passed the bill relative to marriages. Also an act allowing claims for horses, wagons, forage and personal property injured or destroyed by our militia forces, to be presented and paid within one year. Mr. Josephs asked leave to introduce a bill providing that the question of Sunday car travel shall be submitted to the people at the October election, but the House refused to suspend the rule. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

SENATE.

Petitions for and against Sunday travel handed in. A petition from the Orphans' Home at Germantown for an appropriation was received. Petitions against the Lombard and South streets supplement were presented. The question of concurring in the joint resolution of the House to adjourn until the 27th was then considered, and after being so amended as to read "that when the Legislature adjourns to-morrow (to-day) it will do so to meet on Tuesday, February 27," it passed by a vote of 17 years to 14 nays. [This was also concurred in by the House, viz: to adjourn from February 16 to 26.] Wien Forney was re-elected State librarian. The bill allowing commissioners clerks to administer oaths was passed. Also, the one to incorporate the Pottstown Iron Company, and another authorizing counties, cities and boroughs to settle and compromise claims and suits arising out of their subscription to railroad stock. A bill was called up and passed allowing the Union Canal Company to sell their branch canal and railroad northeast of and including the Big Dam.

The Senate adjourned, and met at 3 P. M. A bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to build branches was laid over. A bill appropriating $10,-000 for the improvement of the navigation of the upper Delaware river passed. Also, one refunding about eight hundred dollars to the Commercial Bank, which was paid in error; and another allowing the Library street Stock Board to become a private corporation. A bill extending the time until January next for preparing a plan of the harbor of Phila. and making it a penalty for extending wharves into tidewater, without a license, not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Public bills were discussed, and an act relative to marriages discussed and passed. The first section authorizes aldermen, justices of the peace, clergymen, mayors, recorders and persons authorized by religious societies to perform the ceremony, and imposes a fine of five hundred dollars on all other persons officiating. The second requires a certificate, attested by two witnesses, to be issued. The third imposes a penalty for marrying persons of unsound mind, minors, or those who are intoxicated. Affidavits that the applicants are over the age of twenty-one may be required by the person officiating, or the written consent of parents or guardians. The fourth provides that no marriage which has been consummated shall be deemed invalid. An act allowing claims for the payment of personal property injured by the State militia to be presented and paid within one year was passed. A long petition in favor of Sunday cars was presented by the unanimous consent of the unanimous consent of the House. The bill incorporating the New York and California Vinyard Company was reconsidered and passed. A bill providing that the question of Sunday travel be submitted to the polls at the October election was not allowed to be presented. An act allowing flour to be shipped to foreign ports without inspection was brought up, pending the discussion of which the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

SENATE.

Remonstrances against the Lombard and South streets railway supplement were read Also, one against Sunday-car travel. A letter was read from Plymouth, Montgomery county, calling attention to the existence and spread of the cattle pleague in that county. It seems that the disease first made its appearance in the spring of 1865, and since then has been steadily on the increase. A large number of cattle have died, and most of the meat has been sold. A considerable quantity of it too has been brought to this city and sold in our markets. A special committee was appointed and the subject referred. A bill was read authorizing the Southwark Passenger Railway Company to extend their track from Washington street north along Swan and Penn street, and Delaware avenue to Dock, thence along Dock to Front, and along Front to Washington. A supplement to the act defining the boundary between Philadelphia and Montgomery county was read. Adjourned until February 27th.

The race between the naval steamers Algonquin and Winooski has terminated with the arrival of the latter ship. It is probable that there will be much dispute on the merits of the trial. The Winooski is 974 tons, old measurement, 650, new—a paddle-wheel, mounting 10 guns. The Algonquin is precisely similar. Their trial was expected to settle some points in Mr. Isherwood's theories of marine engines, represented in the Algonquin.

The Liberty County (Mo.) Bank was robbed of $72,000 on the 13th. The robbers were bushwackers, and committed the robbery by force.

The Indiana State Soldiers' Association was organized at Indianapolis on the 15th, and General N. Kimball was chosen President.

The Fenians are holding meetings in Tennessee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cash Payment Commenced—Rebel Claims for Land Bounty—Interview with John Ross—Contraction of the Currency Move—Yearly Internal Revenue Receipts—Army Officers Dissatisfied—The New Minister to Mexico—Photographers Delegation in Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Tribune's* special says: Treasurer Spinner, yesterday, commenced paying, in cash, all war and navy warrants amounting to $10,000, and under, and all Quartermasters and other disbursing officers checks under $5,000. All sums amounting to more than the sums mentioned, will be paid one half in cash and one half in certificates of indebtedness, in accordance with a recent regulation of the Treasury. As only about one-third as many certificates are being issued as formerly, the Treasurer is induced to believe that those now in the market will soon come up to par value.

Major General Terry is expected in Washington to-day in answer to a summons from the Reconstruction Committee.

Judge Barrett, Commissioner of the Pension Bureau, yesterday decided relative to the claims of an ex-rebel soldier for land bounty, on the ground that he had rendered military service to the government in the war of 1812, that by his participation in the war against the Union he had forfeited his title to any awards for services prior to the rebellion.

John Ross, whose claims to the chieftainship of the Cherokees was ignored by the Commission recently sent out to form treaties with the hostile Indian tribes, yesterday held a long interview with President Johnson. Ross is represented by the members of the Commission as possessing great wealth and living in a style of elegance unsurpassed by his more enlightened eastern brethren. His visit in Washington is believed to be for the purpose of securing his recognition by the government as Chief of the Cherokees.

The *World's* special says: The House Committee on Banking will report in favor of adopting some policy whereby the National Banks will be compelled to exchange the present system of allowing said banks to hold interest bearing legel tender notes for the redemption of their liabilities. This course will compel the National Banks to surrender the interest bearing legal tender notes and substiute legal tenders. This will be the first move towards a contraction of the currency.

The *World's* special says the Ways and Means Committee have divided up the various matters connected with the Tax Commisioners' report to the sub-committees, who are holding daily sessions and examining into the matter referred to the respective Committees. It will be some time before the sub-committees will be ready to report to the Committee.

The *Tribune's* special says a private dispatch in Washington from a prominent member of the Connecticut Union State Convention states that a resolution recommending the early admission of Tennessee was voted down in the Committee on resolutions.

The *Tribune* this morning publishes tables from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which show that the receipts of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1865, were $211,129,529,17, of which the amount collected by the Collectors and Assessors was $183,112,804,69. The expense of collecting this sum was $4,769,-666.31.

The *Times'* special says there is much dissatisfaction expressed among army officers, who have served with distinction in the war, that the military bill, as last reported to the Senate, makes no provision for the promotion of any of the officers who sprang from or served with volunteers. Vigorous efforts will be made to secure this feature in the reorganization of the army.

Hon. L. D. Campbell, recently appointed Minister to Mexico, arrieved in Washington yesterday, and had an interview with the President. He visits Washington upon private business, and will return to Ohio in a few days, there to remain until the Senate shall have acted upon his nomination as Minister to the Mexican Republic.

A delegation of leading photogrophers in the United States, are in Washington, asking to be relieved from the payment of any duties on their products, in stamps, and to be permitted to pay per centage on monthly sales each month. The Committee on Ways and Means gave them a hearing yesterday. Among the delegation are M. B. Brady, B. Gurney and C. D. Fredericks, of New York, and Allen Gardner of Washington.

The schooner J. H. Cator, of Norfolk, was wrecked on Hatteras on Saturday Feb. 10th, and the captain and crew (eight in number) were lost.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

ELECTION.—There will be an election held at the Public House of Mrs. Markley, in the borough of McConnellsburg, on *MONDAY*, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Feb. 16, 1866.-3t

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, on or about the first of August, 1865, a stray BULL, about 2 years old, without any marks. Color, brindled and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. SAM'L CLARK.

Feb. 9, 1866.-3t

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—

preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,

feb2:1y

BOND'S OYSTER

and

PIC NIC CRACKERS,

and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious.

In store and for sale by

dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

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No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

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J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☜ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

GOOD NEWS!

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

We are selling off our entire stock of Winter Goods at and below prime cost, prior to taking account of stock on the 1st of March.

French Merinoes at cost.
English Merinos at cost.
Thibet Cloths at cost.
Plaid Poplins at cost.
Ladies Shawls at cost.
Ladies' Coats at cost.
Ladies' Furs at cost.

3000 yards good Calicoes at 20 and 22 cts.
Best makes at 25 cts.

☞ The place to buy Muslins cheap. ☜

A large lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats, at cost, to close out, and everything else cheap.

TERMS CASH.

fe9:1mo G. R. & W. OSTER.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscribers offer at Private sale that valuable farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining the town of Woodberry, known as the Zook farm, containing 160 acres, more or less, with a good House and Bank Barn, and all the necessary out-buildings, with an orchard of good fruit, and a fine stream of water running through the property. This farm is of the best limestone land, and is in a good state of cultivation. Terms reasonable. For further particulars enquire of either of the subscribers.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR, Woodberry.
C. W. ASHCOM, } Hopewell.
J. F. LOWRY, }

feb16-tf

PUBLIC SALE

OF

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence, in Colerain township, on

THURSDAY, FEB. 22d, 1866,

the following personal property, viz: Four Horses, two Mares with foal, three fresh milk Cows, a lot of Young Cattle, about 30 head of Sheep, a lot of White Chester Hogs, 1 Cooking Stove, two Ten Plate Stoves, Beds and Bedding. Also, farm implements, ploughs, harrows, horse gears, 1 good four horse wagon, nearly new; a good two horse wagon, one spring wagon, one wind mill and a good four horse nearly new Threshing machine.

Also, Corn, Oats and Rye, by the bushel.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when the terms will be made known.

feb16:1t JOHN STONE.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of Daniel T. Miller, late of South Woodberry township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1866,

the following described real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, viz: 1st. the

MANSION FARM

of the said deceased, containing **102 acres**, neat measure, all cleared and under good fences, and having thereon erected two good painted weather boarded Dwelling Houses, a large new bank barn weatherboarded and painted, with a horse-power house and sheep stable attached, with all other outbuildings necessary to make a farm comfortable and convenient. There are upon this property a good orchard of choice fruit and good water at the houses and barn. The land is all limestone land and in a high state of cultivation, and altogether the farm is one of the most desirable in Morrison's Cove. It is about one mile west of New Enterprise Post Office.

No. 2.

A tract of bottom land lying about one mile from the mansion place, containing **33 acres** and nine perches, nett measure. This tract is well timbered with white oak, rock oak, swamp oak and hickory timber, and will be sold altogether or in pieces to suit purchasers.

No. 3.

A tract of mountain land lying about one mile from tract No. 2—containing **36 acres** and one hundred and thirty nine perches. This tract is also timbered, principally with Chesnut timber.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land, during the life-time of the widow—the interest thereon to be paid to her annually. One thrid of the remainder at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

SAMUEL TEETER,
feb16:4t Administrator.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber living in Monroe township, about one mile south-west of Clearville, on main road leading to Chaneysville, will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1866, if not sooner disposed of at private sale, all that valuable real estate situate as aforesaid, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, and allowance, between ninety and one hundred acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two and a half story Log House, good board Barn, and other out-buildings. This tract is well watered, and contains a fine lot of young fruit trees, enough to supply the wants of a family.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by the subscriber.

fe9:ts DANIEL EVANS.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Stoner, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. MARY ANN STONER,

feb8:6t Administratrix.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

THE MACEDON

SILVER MINING COMPANY

OF

NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,

San Antonio, Nye county. Nevada.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPITAL STOCK.....**$1.000.000**

20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.

Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.

ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

Gen. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General o Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

TREASURER,

Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRATARY,

JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,

A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
Major General JOHN W. GEARY, U. S. A.
General A. L. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Pa.
General E. M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa.
General T. J. JORDAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.

CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,

EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

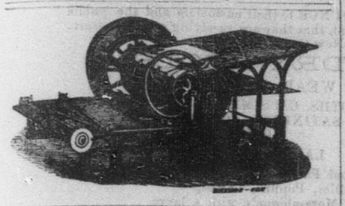
This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive charecter has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifte

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1866.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength o our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—If our subscribers who are in arrears for subscriptions to the INQUIRER, desire to save money, they can do so by paying up before or at the February Court, as we intend charging all who are in arrears after that time $2,50 and those who do not pay within the year, $3.00 while all those who pay up at or before that time will be left off with $2,00. We are compelled to this course because we are too heavily involved to lay out of our money two or three years, We want to do every thing for our patrons that we can consistently and in *return they must pay up promptly.* Paper, ink, labor, rent, count up to almost fabulous rates, and we must keep close accounts. Take our advice and save the EXTRA DOLLAR. Two dollars per year to-day are worth more to us than three can possibly be three or four years after this even if we do only make half a living. SAVE YOUR MONEY.

LADIES, GET MARRIED, but before you do get a "Photograph Family Record," in which to record your marriage. There is a blank clergyman's certificate in it.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—George McGee, a miner, was instantly killed at the German Ore Bank, near Bloomfield Furnace, on last Friday, by the sudden giving away of a drift.

☞ Why injure your eyes by poor lights, when good Lamps, Beautiful Shades, and the best Coal Oil can be purchased at LEWIS' Drug Store.

THE SECOND LECTURE of the course (for the benefit of the Cemetery Association) will be delivered on next Tuesday evening, at the Court House, by the Rev. A. ESSICK. Subject—"The Two Records of Creation; or, Moses and the Geologist."

☞ During the present week a Special Court for the trial of causes in which Judge King was concerned has been in session. Judge Taylor of Huntingdon presides and gives great satisfaction to the bar and all others having business in the Court. His profound knowledge of the law; unflagging patience and pleasant manner eminently qualify him for the position of President Judge, which he has so ably filled for many years in the 24th district.

HOW LONG SHALL IT CONTINUE?—Nearly five of the six days of Court were taken up with prosecutions in the Quarter Sessions. This has been the case to a greater or less extent during the last three or four Terms of Court. These prosecutions have nearly all arisen from one or the other of two causes, drunkenness, and desertion from the military service during the rebellion. The county will have to pay for the investigation of riots, assaults &c., growing out of drunken brawls as long as the present indiscriminate granting of liquor licenses to all applicants without regard to the character of the applicant continues. There is no remedy for this evil but to deal sternly with all applicants for license and refuse every one who has been guilty of any violation of the law either before or after license, as well as, all who have been guilty of keeping disorderly houses, selling to minors &c. If our ministers wish to help the good cause by lifting up their voices against this vice they must be careful not to let themselves down so easily as to turn apologists for the evil they undertake to denounce. We may look for an indefinite continuance of deserter's brawls, as long as, men are found who in open Court will countenanse the carrying, by the cowardly miscreants who fled to the caves and the mountains or to foreign lands to avoid their country's service, of concealed weapons to resent every crook of the finger or sneering word that falls from the lips of the gallant soldier, when he sees those miserable poltroons, parading their treason as if proud of it. The men who failed in their duty to their country in the hour of her peril, must never expect to command the respect of honorable men. The disgrace will not only cling to them while they live, but to their children and their children's children, like it did to the tories of the revolution. The laws will protect them in their persons and property, which is more than they deserve. More than this they cannot expect, and the sooner they accept the position and become reconciled to their lot, the better it will be for them and the country.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following were the list of cases in the Quarter Sessions at the last Term:

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Rinard—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Jos. McIlnay, returned by Jas. Deatrick, Esq. Process awarded.

Com. vs. Jackson, Hoey, and Hudson.—Indictment for horse stealing, on oath of Jacob C. Devore. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True Bill. Verdict Guilty. Court sentenced Charles Jackson and John Hudson to five years confinement in the Western Penitentiary, and William Hocy to three years in the same institution.

Com. vs. George Fessel, Gorman, and Scutchall. Indictment for assault and battery and surety of the peace, on oath of Abm. Sparks. Returned by Justice Nichodemus. True bill. Continued.

Com. vs. John Hudson. Indictment for larceny, on oath of Jos. C. May. Returned by Justice Nichodemus. True bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. John G. Smith. Indictment for horse-stealing, on oath of A. J. Morgart. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True bill. Verdict, guilty. Court sentenced defendant to four years and one month's confinement in the Penitentiary.

Com. vs. Thomas Smith. Indictment for larceny, on oath of Joshua J. Shoemaker. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True Bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. John M. Hammond. Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Sarah A. Fluck. Returned by Justice Brenneman. True Bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. John Mock. Indictment for larceny, on oath of Francis Beard. Returned by Justice Wright. True bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. Daniel Deltz Feather Indictment for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Catharine Wentz. Returned by Justice Hull. Recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. John Fletcher. Indictment for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Eliza Fletcher. Returned by Justice Sparks. Settled.

Com. vs. William Mower. Indictment for buggery, on oath of Henry Naugle, returned by Justice Gump. True bill. Recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. John W. Gilmore, G. N. Young, George A. Daugherty and Harry M. Strawsbaugh. Indictment for assault and battery and larceny, on oath of Michael Ritchey. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. George A. Young was the only one of defendants arrested. True bill. Verdict, not guilty. Defendant to pay costs.

Com. vs. Charlotte Gondon. Indictment for arson, on oath of Augustus Hildebrand. Returned by Justice Lehman. Prosecuting Attorney entered nol. pros.

Com. vs. Daniel Lashley. Indictment for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Sophia Leonard. Returned by Justice Adams. Recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. John M. Hammond. Indictment for horse stealing, on oath of S. J. McCauslin. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True bill. Verdict, guilty. Court sentenced prisoner to four years confinement in Penitentiary.

Com. vs. Jacob Rinehard. Indictment for forgery, on oath of James Heffner. Returned by Justice Mann. Broke jail.

Com. vs. Mary Brenneman. Surety of the Peace, on the oath of Lucinda Yontz. Returned by Justice Devore. Discharged.

Com. vs. Samuel Stickler. Indictment for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Sarah Koontz. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Settled.

Com. vs. Benj. F. Myers and George H. Mengel. Indictment libel, on oath of John Cessna, Esq. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True bill. Continued.

Com. vs. David Lewis. Indictment for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Henry Cox. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Defendant dead. Nol. pros. entered.

Com. vs. Jehu Allison. Indictment for surety of the peace, on oath of B. H. Walker. Returned by Justice Wright. Dismissed—each party to pay their own costs.

Com. vs. Benj. H. Walker, B. Harris Walker, Azahel Walker, Thomas Walker, Morris Walker, Abner Walker, James Harbaugh, Christian Herr, and Jason Harbaugh. Indictment for riot and assault and battery, on oath of Jehu Allison. Returned by Justice Wright. True bill. Verdict, B. Harris Walker guilty of assault and battery, and not guilty as to other defendants.

Com. vs. B. F. Meyers and O. E. Shannon. Indictment for libel, on oath of John Cessna, Esq. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Continued.

Com. vs. Jesse Dicken. Indictment for adultery, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Martha Ann Robinett. Returned by Justice Adams. Nol. pros. entered.

Com. vs. Jacob Steckman. Indictment for fraud. Returned by Justice Gillespie. Continued.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF ISAAC HUTTON.—On Tuesday 30th ult., Mr. Isaac Hutton, a well known and respectable citizen of this place, drove into the country with his wife, on a visit to Mr. Jacob Myers, near Marion. As he was about to return home, and while in the act of watering his horse, a one-year colt, which was running loose in the yard, approached him. He struck at the colt with his whip to frighten it away, when it kicked him in the abdomen so severely that he never rallied from the effects of the kick, but died early on Thursday morning. Dr. W. J. Maxwell, from the neighborhood, and Dr. Senseny, of this place, were called in, but could render no relief to the unfortunate man. His only son, who lives at Bedford, was immediately telegraphed for, but did not arrive until after his death. His remains were brought to his late residence and interred in the cemetery of the German Reformed Church on Saturday afternoon. One of the unfortunate sufferers by the terrible fire which impoverished so many of our citizens, he had rebuilt his house, re-established his business, and by his well-known business capacity would have succeeded in retrieving his heavy losses. But cut down while yet in the vigor of his days, by an unforseen accident, he leaves a young widow and some small children burdened with financial responsibilities which the promise of a long life induced him to undertake. It is one of the most distressing consequences of our calamity, that sudden death often adds anxiety for the living to sorrow for the dead. A faithful husband, a kind father, a good neighbor, and an honest man, the whole community deplores his loss only less grievously than those related to him by the ties of kindred.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

TAXING NEWSPAPERS.—Our neighbor of the Bedford *Inquirer* wants to know of his neighbors of the country press, whose circulation don't exceed 2000 copies weekly, are taxed as "Manufacturers," and says, that "he is compelled to make Monthly Returns and pay a Tax of from one to two hundred dollars per annum, as a manufacturer of newspapers alone."

Brethren of the *Inquirer*; there must be some mistake somewhere, either in your statement of the trouble, or with the officers who execute the law in your town. *Newspapers*, as such simply, are not taxable under the Internal Revenue Law—they are specially exempted in Sec. 96.

Publishers of newspapers whose sales exceed one thousand dollars per annum, like many others who produce articles not taxable, are to be licensed as *manufacturers*, and pay $10 per annum. The gross receipts for advertisements are also to be taxed 3 per cent., when the circulation of the newspapers or periodical in which they are inserted, has a weekly circulation of 2000 copies. But the *job work* of a printing office, embracing all cards, circulars, bill-heads, &c., and all sorts of blanks, must be returned, and is taxed six per cent. *ad valorem*; and as to the liability in this last particular, the law fixes no *minimum*. Therefore, all the U. S Taxes which our neighbors of the *Inquirer*, simply as publishers, are legally bound to pay, (if their circulation is under 2000 copies weekly, is $10 per annum as manufacturers, and six per cent. on the entire value of their jobbing. So *we* obey, and so we administer the law, over here in this District.

Anything further?—*Greensburg Herald.*

"We would like very much to know whether our country contemporaries, whose circulation do not exceed two thousand copies weekly, are taxed as manufacturers?—*Bedford Inquirer.*

If we understand the matter correctly, we took out a license for the privilege of being an Editor. There were no questions asked about our circulation. The Assesser wished to know if our income was over one thousand dollars per annum. We gave him no satisfaction on that head for we hadn't tried it on for that length of period. To make the matter justify, however, he charged us $10 for our profession. Mr. *Inquirer* if you are paying two hundred dollars per annum, why its our opinion you are victimized.—*Fulton Republican.*

We called upon our neighbors, a week or two ago, to ascertain whether they shared the same burden of taxation that we do. The above replies satisfy us that there is a mistake somewhere, and we want to find out where it lies. We desire to know whether Mr. Harper makes montnly returns and pays tax as a manufacturer of newspapers? Come, let us hear from you, Mr. Assessor? Are your deputies right or wrong?

IN ADVANCE.—Gaysport borough leads the van in the matter of "Equal Rights." At the election last Friday, Major John Thomas, *colored*, received the highest number of votes for constable. When it is considered that this borough is the pride of the Democracy, the "Little Berks" of the State, always sure for a Democratic majority, the election of Major Thomas is a sign that the world moves. Every Democrat who voted for constable voted either for Major Thomas or "Jimmy Gallaher." When the vote was counted the Major had four of a majority. Good for the Gaysport Democracy.

The above we clip from the Hollidaysburg *Register* for the purpose of showing up the professions of our Copperhead friends They manifest a holy horror for the negro and negro suffrage, but when it comes to a preference between a negro and an Irishman, they go the negro blind. It is a well known fact that Gaysport has been "dubbed" the "Little Berks" of Blair; for many years scarce counting its baker's dozen of Republican votes, so that in this instance the Cops are solely responsible for the election of the colored Major. In a very brief space of time they will be swearing that they were the original friend of negro suffrage.

☞ Why be sick or diseased when pure drugs and medicines can be procured at LEWIS' Drug Store?

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., February 22

Flour	$10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	3[illegible]	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	25	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

At the "Exchange Hotel," Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20th, by Rev. James C. Clarke, Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG to Miss MARY BAYER, both of Bedford co., Pa.

DIED.

Near St. Clairsville, Feb. 14, 1866, HENRY S. son of A. J. and Mary Waters, aged 8 years, 10 months and 28 days.

Also, near St. Clairsville, Feb. 16, LUCINDA JANE, daughter of A. J. and Mary Waters, aged 5 years 10 months and 16 days.

Near St. Clairsville, Feb. 19, 1866, WILLIAM ALBERT, son of A. J. and Mary Waters, aged 12 years 1 months and 6 days.

On Thursday, Feb. 1st., 1866, at the residence of her son, Daniel Earnest, in Milliken's Cove, after a brief illness, SUSAN EARNEST, aged one hundred and one years.

She died as she lived, a faithful hand-maiden of the Lord; a member of the Lutheran Church, a mother in Israel and a friend to all, she bore the heat and burden of the day in her Master's vineyard. Calm and pious in all her worldly intercourse, her walk and conversation gave evidence of her christian character, and commanded the love and respect of all who knew her. Living far beyond the three-score years and ten allotted to man, her days were measureably filled with trouble and sorrow, but she bore them patiently to the end. Full of years she has gone to her reward, mourned by a large circle of friends; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. A. M.

On the 17th inst., at his residence in Schellsburg, Pa., HENRY HORN, aged 78 years, 11 mo. and 3 days.

He leaves to posterity a moral record that will brighten as long as time endures. A large family of nine children, all married except one, can always look with pride to this noble example of integrity, industry, and economy.

For nearly one-third of a century, he had added religion to these rare traits of character. His last hours were peaceful and serene. It may well be said of him, "How blest the righteous when he dies." A. R. MILLER.

New Advertisements.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to.
CHAS. H. ANDERSON,
feb23:3m Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from hunting, driving cattle or otherwise trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all persons found so offending without respect of person.
feb23 JACKSON STUCKEY.

ESTATE OF MARTIN T. FOOR, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
feb23:6t WM. GRACEY.

ESTATE OF DAVID LEWIS, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL SHAFER,
Union tp., Feb. 23:6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted Letters of Administration upon the estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased, to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodberry township, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
feb16-6t JOHN STAYER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN HINER, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The Register of Bedford County having granted Letters of Administration, upon the estate of John E. Hiner, late of Napier township, deceased, to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make them known and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
ANDREW HINER,
feb16-6t Administrator.

ESTATE OF ELIZA WATSON, DEC'D.

The Register of Bodford county having granted letters of administration with the will annexed upon the estate of Eliza Watson, late of Bedford Township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford Borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same to him without delay and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
S. L. RUSSELL,
feb23:6t Adm'r c. t. a.

J. L. LEWIS,

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Of STATIONERY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.
Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY MAGAZINE.
OF
48 Pages, 48 Pages,

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to

POPULAR LITERATURE,
SCIENCE and ART.

It will contain:
The best popular Tales.
The best domestic Stories.
The best Sketches of Travel.
The best papers on Popular Science.
The best short Popular Essays.
The best Poems, Biographies, &c. &c.

It gives
MORE AND BETTER FOR THE MONEY
Than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens—Chambers—The Cornhill and other leading foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun, January 13th,

How I Made a Fortune in Wall street,

and

HOW I GOT MARRIED.

A splended, original and true story, written for the NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has ever been published. To be completed in a few weeks. As the magazine is stereotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the MAGAZINE, but when they are not accessible, we have the following—cash in advance—

TERMS:

One copy, one year	$400
One copy, three months	1.00
Two copies, one year	7.00
Five copies, 1 year and one extra to agents	20.00

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.

ITS SUCCESS.—This Magazine has so exactly met a great public want, that

20,000 copies are now printed.

with every prospect of a vastly greater edition as soon as the public is generally aware of its merits. Address,
O. H. BAILY & CO.,
Publishers N. Y. Weekly Magazine,
No. 7 Beekman St., New York.
feb2

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county from January 2d, A. D. 1865, to January 4, 1866.

TREASURER,		DR.
To bal. in Treasury at last settlement		$2,230 52
To cash received from Collectors—		
Geo. Roads, Liberty tp.	1859	50 12
Abram Croyle, Union	1860	332 34
John Aldstadt, St. Clair,	1861	14 34
T M Lynch, Bedford bor.,	1862	35 00
Henry Nicodemus "	1863	453 17
Jacob D Fetter, Bedford tp.	"	300 00
David Sparks, W. Providence	"	90 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison,	"	169 00
D A T Black, E. Providence,	"	100 00
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	133 25
Geo. Beegle, Union,	"	127 75
Aaron Reed, S. Woodberry,	"	255 50
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe,	"	280 16
U H Akers, Bedford bor.,	1864	225 20
Henry Beegle " tp.	"	1381 62
John C Figard, Broadtop,	"	453 56
Sam'l Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	133 00
Wm Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	738 62
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain,	"	659 71
Wm Gorsuch, Hopewell,	"	273 39
Alex Shoemaker, Harrison,	"	112 49
Geo Gardill, Juniata,	"	380 04
Benj Valentine, Londonderry,	"	291 17
Wm Stuckey, Monroe,	"	300 67
Wm Crisman, Napier,	"	679 29
Joseph Fisher, W Providence,	"	100 00
Peter M Barton, "	"	305 66
Saml Beekly, St. Clair,	"	760 56
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	248 59
Geo Smouse, Snake Spring,	"	474 13
W J Rock, Schellsburg,	"	160 00
Geo Beegle, Union,	"	450 72
Sam'l Crisman, S. Woodberry	"	859 73
Solomon Barley, M. Woodberry	"	1009 70
John Eichert, Liberty,	"	43 73
E. F Kerr, Bedford Borough,	1865	430 00
Jno. C. Figard, Broadtop,	"	589 12
Jno. C. Black, Bloody Run,	"	100 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	"	300 00
Arch Blair, Cumberland Valley	"	300 00
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	"	100 00
Henry Clapper, Hopewell,	"	150 00
Geo Gardill, Juniata,	"	300 00
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry	"	543 00
Saml Harvey, Liberty,	"	257 79
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	"	625 00
David H. Bowser, Napier,	"	400 00
Peter M Barton, E. Providence	"	200 00
Geo Baughman, W "	"	298 00
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair,	"	440 80
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring,	"	460 00
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg,	"	100 00
Adolphus Ake, Union,	"	125 00
Solomon Barley, M Woodberry	"	820 94
Saml Crisman, S. Woodberry	"	225 00
Tax paid on unseated lands		42 86
Total charges,		$21,421 18

The Treasurer asks credit for the following disbursements for use of said county of Bedford:

By amount paid Petit Jurors, Feb. Term,		$318 82
" " " Grand " " "		158 11
" " " Talesmen " " "		79 49
" " " Petit " May "		355 10
" " " Grand " " "		111 53
" " " Petit " Sept. "		442 69
" " " Grand " " "		173 63
" " " Petit " Nov. "		490 82
" " " Grand " " "		152 56
Assessors making triennial and other assessments		490 60
Levi Agnew, Tip Stave		44 00
Wm Leary, " "		44 00
Mary Morris, scrubbing offices in Court House,		38 75
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs. Jacob Meyers		120 30
John Aldstadt, costs in Com vs. Elizabeth Imler,		99 50
John Aldstadt, boarding prisoners,		167 93
Chas. Merwine, salary as Janitor,		71 50
Expenses of Spring election of 1865,		278 67
" special election in St. Clair,		12 97
" October "		298 47
Return Judges, to count soldier vote,		101 54
Premium on fox and wild cat scalps,		157 82
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner,		20 00
Isaac Kensinger, "		20 00
J. G. Fisher, Clerk to Jury Commissioners		15 00
Hugh Moore and A. B. Bunn, summoning special venire		7 50
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs E. Egan		32 69
" " goods furnished to jail,		13 68
" " costs in Com. vs A. Skelly		18 60
" " wood furnished for jail		47 00
Bedford Inquirer, printing for county,		421 88
" Gazette, " " "		352 50
Constables' returns		330 22
Constables attending Grand Jury		140 23
David Over, printing		62 08
Andrew Crissman, salary as Commissioner		182 00
Geo. Roads " "		203 00
Michael Wertz " "		172 00
Michael Richey, " "		26 00
John Palmer, fees in Com. cases		10 00
Joshua J. Jhoemaker, boarding jury		106 30
Joshua Mower, Court Crier,		47 00
" " work done at Court House,		56 00
Metropolitan Insurance Company, insurance on public buildings		90 50
David Gardner, hauling coal, from Mt. Dallas		30 00
E. F. Kerr, attorney for Commissioners,		75 00
O. E. Shannon, Esq., record books for Prothonotary's office		47 75
Jno G Fisher, clerk for Commissioners		250 00
Jno Sill, interest on borrowed money		181 00
Jno Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs J. L Rice		21 94
" " " " J Rinard		19 17
" " " " J Rinehart		22 16
" " " " M Robinett		18 55
" " " " J Pearson		57 10
" " " " J A Trout		267 98
" " conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary		96 00
H C Reamer, stationery		7 95
O E Shannon, Prot. fees		27 96
P F Lehman, costs in Leydig & skelley		22 39
John Major, Esq., holding inquest on body of infant		13 57
John Major, costs in Com. vs. Mary A. Smith		3 94
Jacob Semler, hauling guns from Schellsburg		5 00
Philip Gardner, hauling coal from Mt. Dallas		57 75
Wm Dibert, boarding jury		63 00
Mrs. C McCoy, damages on road view, by order of Court		20 00
Jno W Lingenfelter, holding inquest on body of Fred Mock		39 00
M A Points, salary as Attorney for Commissioners		50 00
Jno Aldstadt, boarding prisoners		256 30
W S Haven, paper for duplicate,		22 20
J P Reed, damages on lot for road		40 00
O E Shannon, on account and costs &c		250 00
Road and bridge views		153 40
Jno W Lingenfelter, holding inquest on body of Jacob Crouse		81 07
S J McCauslin, costs in Com. vs Hammond		76 40
J Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs J. P. Reed		734 16
Geo. Blackburn, building bridge at stonerstown		383 64
Michael Reed, plans for bridges,		16,00
Geo Blymyer & son, goods furnished Court House,		50 11
J Aldstadt, costs, Com. vs. Jas A Trout		146 59
" " " W Haney		71 75
" " " A W Schroyer & J Meyers		84 17
" " " Mary E Smith		28 63
" " " Steel, Elias, & Stevens		31 36
" " " Richard Trout		5 56
" " " James E. Giles		8 38
" " " Gid. D Trout		11 61
" goods for jail and summoning jurors, &c		182 95
" costs in Com. vs Wm Fisher		60 06
Thomas Hughes, repairing bridges &c		18 60
Commissioners and Clerk holding appeals		128 50
John A Osborn, coal furnished C. House		44 00
Joshua Mower, 1-4th salary as Court Crier, repairing &c		23 00
T C Garrett, bill of lumber,		12 93
Dr John Compher, medical attendance at prison		13 00
Jno G Fisher, making out & distributing duplicate,		25 00
" " attending bridge sales		13 00
B W Garretson, hauling guns to Railroad		5 21
Postage and Stationery for Commissioners office		4 12
Joseph Gates, repairing bridge at Hopewell		21 81
Riddlesburg coal and iron Co. for coal		22 00
simon Harbaugh stationery		4 75
Robert Ralston, inquest on body of R W Jones		11 12
Lawrence Taliaferro, money wrongly paid on deed		4 82
William Crisman, money over paid on duplicate,		11 50
Geo W Bowser, 57,000 lbs coal		19 95
Isaac Kensinger, holding inquest on W A Moore		18 92
Jno G Fisher, services at stonerstown bridge		5 00
John G Fisher, assessment and bridge sales		13 00
A B Cramer & Co., goods furnished Court House		5 13
Jno G Fisher, holding appeals		52 00
" " making out and distributing duplicates		25 00
Martin Hoover, money wrongly paid for tax		16 49
Revenue stamps		20 00
John Major, costs in Com. cases		8 33
Bounty paid to soldiers by Treasurer out of county fund		2,841 97
Treasurer's salary		300 00
Revenue stamps and stationery		20 00
Uncurrent fund		5 00
Auditor and Clerk		80 00
Joshua Mower, attending Auditors		6 00
		$13,945 72
Charges		$21,421 18
Credits		13,945 72
		$7,475 46

STATEMENT of moneys due and owing Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania on duplicates in hand of Collectors:

		County.	State.
J A Nicodemus, Woodb'y M,	'54,	168 53	77 86
J A Osborn, Broadtop,	'57,	106 69	76 01
L Evans "	'58,	289 67	230 46
J C Morgart, Cumb. Val.	"	89 26	100 00
J A Nicodemus, Woodb'r M,	"	138 73	44 20
J L Brumbaugh, " S.,	'59	43 96	4 27
" " "	'60	27 19	
R D Barclay, Bedford bor.,	'61,	26 21	
T M Lynch " tp.	'62,	78 91	
Wm Philips " tp.	'62,	42 35	
P Hardman, Cumb. Val.	"	32 50	
J R Durborrow, M Woodb'y	"	267 97	
S Werking, S. "	"	221 24	
J Fetter, Bedford tp.	'63,	103 72	39 57
D Sparks, W. Providence,	"	90 14	
L N Fyan, Juniata,	"	85 42	15 00
D A T Black, Providence E.	"	170 00	29 00
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	"	750 46	
U H Akers, Bedford bor.,	1864,	415 90	
S M Bender, Bloody Run,	"	75 00	
Wm Stuckey, Monroe,	"	147 00	14 56
Jos Fisher, W Providence,	"	95 00	52 60
Saml Crissman, St. Clair,	"	140 02	
Geo. Beegle, Union	"	94 00	
Ed F Kerr, Bedford bor	1865	623 55	476 37
Henry Beegle, " tp	"	1455 86	464 35
J C Figard, Broadtop	"	985 13	
J C Black, Bloody Run,	"	205 73	53 84
Jacob Bowser, Colerain	"	655 00	
Arch Blair, Cumberland Val	"	599 22	89 98
Henry Wertz, Harrison	"	303 10	95 16
Henry Clapper, Hopewell,	"	348 98	32 16
George Gardill, Juniata,	"	311 69	44 47
M Carpenter, Londonderry	"	111 82	53 67
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	"	88 00	40 55
Saml Harvey, Liberty	"	167 09	
D H Bowser, Napier	"	586 23	56 24
P M Barton, Providence E,	"	283 43	64 85
G Baughman, " W,	"	90 10	62 35
Sol Shrader, St. Slair,	"	681 12	70 98
W Perdew, Southampton,	"	558 25	193 20

will. The President was led along by the greatness of their self-sacrificing example; and, as a child, in a dark night, on a rugged way, catches hold of the hand of its father for guidance and support, he clung fast to the hand of the people, and moved calmly through the gloom. While the statesmanship of Europe was scoffing at the hopeless vanity of their efforts, they put forth such miracles of energy as the history of the world had never known. The Navy of the United States drawing into the public service the willing militia of the seas, doubled its tonnage in eight months, and established an actual blockade from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande; in the course of the war it was increased fivefold in men and in tonnage, while the inventive genius of the country devised more effective kinds of ordnance, and new forms of naval architecture in wood and iron. There went into the field, for various terms of service, two million men; and in March last the men in service exceeded a million; that is to say, one of every two able-bodied men took some part in the war; and at one time every fourth able-bodied man was in the field. In one single month, one hundred and sixty-five thousand were recruited into service. Once, within four weeks, Ohio organized and placed in the field forty-two regiments of infantry—nearly thirty-six thousand men; and Ohio was like other states in the East and West. The well-mounted cavalry numbered eighty-four thousand; of horses there were bought, first and last, two-thirds of a million. In the movements of troops science came in aid of patriotism; so that, to choose a single instance out of many, an army twenty-three thousand strong, with its artillery, trains, baggage, and animals, were moved by rail from the Potomac to the Tennessee, twelve hundred miles, in seven days. In the long marches, wonders of military construction bridged the rivers; and whenever an army halted, ample supplies awaited them at their ever changing base. The vile thought that life is the greatest of blessings did not rise up. In six hundred and twenty-five battles and severe skirmishes blood flowed like water. It streamed over the grassy plains; it stained the rocks; the undergrowth of the forest was red with it; and the armies marched on with majestic courage from one conflict to another, knowing that they were fighting for God and liberty. The organization of the medical department met its infinitely multiplied duties with exactness and despatch. Besides, at the news of a battle the best surgeons of our cities hastened to the field to offer the zealous aid of the greatest experience and skill. The gentlest and most refined of women left homes of luxury and ease to build hospital tents near the armies, and serve as nurses to the sick and dying. Our men were fighting for God and liberty. Besides the large supply of religious teachers by the public, the congregations spared to their brothers in the field the ablest ministers of the land. The Christian Commission, which expended five and a half millions, sent four thousand clergymen, chosen out of the best, to keep unsoiled the religious character of the men, and made gifts of clothes and food and medicine. The organization of private charity assumed unheard of dimensions. The Sanitary Commission, which had seven thousand societies, distributed under the direction of an unpaid board, spontaneous contributions to the amount of fifteen millions, in supplies or money—a million and a half in money from California alone—and dotted the scene of war faom Paducah to Port Royal, from Belle Plain, Virginia, to Brownsville, Texas, with homes and lodges.

THE EMANCIAATION PROCLAMATION.

The country had for its allies the river Mississippi, which would not be divided, and the range of mountains which carried the stronghold of the free through Western Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee to the highlands of Alabama. But it invoked the still higher power of immortal justice. In ancient Greece, where servitude was the universal custom, it was held that if a child were to strike its parent, the slave should defend the parent, and by that act recover hts freedom. After vain resistance, Lincoln, who had tried to solve the question by gradual emancipation, by colonization, and by compensation, at last saw that slavery must be abolished, or the republic must die, and on the first day of January, 1863, he wrote liberty on the banners of the armies. When this proclamation, which struck the fetters from three millions of slaves, reached Europe, Lord Russell, a countryman ot Milton and Wilberforce, eagerly put himself forward to speak of it in the name of mankind, saying: "It is of a very strange nature;" "a measure of war of a very questionable kind;" an act "of vengeance on the slave owner" that does no more than "profess to emancipate slaves where the United States authorities cannot make emancipation a reality." Now there was no part of the country embraced in the proclamation where the United States could not and did not make emancipation a reality.

Those who saw Lincoln most frequently had never before heard him speak with bitterness of any human being; but he did not conceal how keenly he felt that he had been wronged by Lord Russell. And he wrote, in reply to another caviller: "The emancipation policy and the use of colored troops were the greatest blows yet dealt to the rebellion. The job was a great national one; and let none be slighted who bore an honorable part in it. I hope peace will come soon, and come to stay; then will there be some black men who can remember that they have helped mankind to this great consummation."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The proclamation accomplished its end for, during the war, our armies came into military possession of every state in rebellion. Then, too, was called forth the new power that comes from the simultaneous diffusion of thought and feeling among the nations of mankind. The mysterious sympathy of the millions throughout the world was given spontaneously. The best writers of Europe waked the conscience of the thoughtful, till the intelligent moral sentiment of the Old World was drawn to the side of the unlettered statesman of the West. Russia, whose Emperor had just accomplished one of the grandest acts in the course of time by raising twenty millions of bondmen into freeholders, and thus assuring the growth and culture of a Russian people, remained our unwavering friend. From the oldest abode of civilization, which gave the first example of an imperial government with equality among the people, Prince Kung, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, remembered the saying of Confucius, that we should not do to others what we would not that others should do to us, and in the name of the Emperor of China closed its ports against the war ships and privateers of "the seditious."

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

The war continued, with all the peoples of the world for anxious spectators. Its shares weighed heavily on Lincoln, and his face was ploughed with the furrows of thought and sadness. With malice towards none, free from the spirit of revenge, victory made him importunate for peace; and his enemies never doubted his word, or despaired of his abounding clemency. He longed to utter pardon as the word for all, but not unless the freedom of the negro should be assured. The grand battles of Mill Spring which gave us Nashville, of Fort Donelson Malvern Hill, Antietum, Gettysburgh, the Wilderness of Virginia Winchester, Nashville, the capture of New Orleans, Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Fisher, the march from Atlanta, and the capture of Savannah and Charleston, all foretold the issue. Still more, the self-regeneration of Missouri, the heart of the continent: of Maryland, whose sons never heard the midnight bells chime so sweetly as when they rang out to earth and heaven that, by the voice of her own people, she took her place among the free: of Tennessee, which passed through fire and blood, through sorrows and the shadow of death to work out her own deliverance, and by the faithfulness of her own sons to renew her youth like the eagle—proved that victory was deserved, and would be worth all that it cost. If words of mercy, uttered as they were by Lincoln on the waters of Virgina, were defiantly repelled, the armies of the country, moving with one will, went, as the arrow to its mark, and without a feeling of revenge, struck a deathblow at rebellion.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Where, in the history of nations, had a chief magistrate possessed more sources of consolation and joy than Lincoln? His country men had shown their love by choosing him to a second term of service. The raging war that had divided the country had lulled; and private grief was hushed by the grandeur of its results. The nation had its new birth of freedom, soon to be secured forever by an amendment of the Constitution. His persistent gentleness had conquered for him a kindlier feeling on the part of the South. His scoffers among the grandees of Europe began to do him honor. The laboring classes everywhere saw in his advancement their own. All people sent him their benedictions. And at the moment of the height of fame, to which his humillity and modesty added charms, he fell by the hand of the assassin; and the only triumph awarded him was the march to the grave.

THE GREATNESS OF MAN.

This is no time to say that human glory is but dust to ashes, that we mortals are no more than shadows. How mean a thing were man, if there were not that within him which is higher than himself—if he could not master the illusions of sense, and discern the connections of events by a superior light which comes from God. He so shares the divine impulses that he has no power to subject interested passions to love of country, and personal ambition to the ennoblement of man. Not in vain has Lincoln lived, for he has helped to make this republic an example of justice with no caste but the cast of humanity. The heroes who led our armies and ships into battle—Lyon, McPherson, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Foote, Ward, with their compeers—and fell in the service, did not die in vain; they and the myrirads of nameless martyrs, and he, the chief martyr, died willingly, "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

THE JUST DIED FOR THE UNJUST.

The assassination of Lincoln, who was so free from malice, has by some mysterious influence, struck the country with solemn awe, and hushed, instead of exciting, the passion of revenge. It seems as if the just had died for the unjust. When I think of the friends I have lost in this war—and every one who hears me has, like myself, lost those whom he most loved—there is no consolation to be derived from victims on the scaffold, or from anything but the established union of the regenerated nation.

CHARACTER OF LINCOLN.

In his character, Lincoln was through and through an American. He is the first native of the region west of the Alleghanies to attain to the highest station; and how happy it is that the man who was brought forward as the natural outgrowth and first fruits of that region should have been of unblemished purity in privae life, a good son, a kind husband, a most affectionate father, and, as a man, so gentl toe all. As to integrity, Douglas, his rival said of him, "Lincoln is the honestest man I ever knew."

The habits of his mind were those of meditation and inward thought, rather than of action. He excelled in logical statement, more than in executive ability. He reasoned clearly, his reflective judgment was good, and his purposes were fixed; but, like the Hamlet of his only poet, his will was tardy in action; and for this reason, and not from humility or tenderness of feeling, he sometimes deplored that the duty which devolved on him had not fallen to the lot of another. He was skillful in analysis; discerned with precision the central idea on which a question turned, and knew how to disengage it and present it by itself in a few homely, strong old English words that would be intelligible to all. He delighted to express his opinions by apothegm, illustrate them by a parable, or drive them home by a story.

Lincoln gained a name by discussing questions which of all others, most easily lead to fanaticism; but he was never carried away by enthusiastic zeal, never indulged in extravagant language; never hurried to support extreme measures, never allowed himself to be controlled by sudden impulses. During the progress of the election at which he was chosen President, he expressed no opinion that went beyond the Jefferson proviso of 1784. Like Jefferson and Lafayette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intutions with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in advance of public opinion than to lag behind. He never sought to electrify the public by taking an advanced position with a banner of opinion; but rather studied to move foward compactly, exposing no detachment in front or rear; so that the course of his administration might have been explained as the calculating policy of a shrewd and watchful politician, had there not been seen behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first determined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, consuming his life by its energy. Yet his sensibilities were not acute, he had no vividness of imagination to picture to his mind the horrors of the battle field or the sufferings in hospitals; his conscience was more tender than his feelings.

Lincoln was one of the most unassuming of men. In time of success, he gave credit for it to those whom he employed, to the people, and to the providence of God. He did not know what ostentation is; when he became President he was rather saddened than elated and his conduct and manners showed more than ever his belief that all men are born equal. He was no respecter of person; and neither rank, nor reputation, nor services overawed him. In judging of character he failed in discrimination, and his appointments were sometimes bad; but he readily deferred to public opinion, and in appointing the head of the armies he followed the manifest preference of Congress.

A good President will secure unity to his administration by his own supervisin of the various departments. Lincoln, who accepted advice readily, was never governed by any member of his cabinet, and could not be moved from a purpose deliberately formed; but his supervision of affairs was unsteady and incomplete; and sometimes, by a sudden interference transcending the usual forms, he rather confused than advanced the public business. If he ever failed in the scrupulous regard due to the relative rights of Congress, it was so evidently without design that no conflict could ensue, or evil precedent be established. Trath he would receive from any one; but, when impressed by others, he did not use their opinions till by reflection he had made them thoroughly his own.

It was the nature of Lincoln to forgive. When hostilities ceased, he who had always sent forth the flag with every one of its stars in the field, was eager to receive back his returning countrymen, and meditated "some new announcement to the South." The amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery had his most earnest and unwearied support. During the rage of war we get a glimpse into his soul from his privately suggesting to Louisiana that "in defining the franchise some of the colored people might be let in," saying; "They would probably help, in some trying time to come to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." In 1857 he avowed himself "not in favor of" what he improperly called "negro citizenship:" for the Constitution discriminates between citizens and electors. Three days before his death he declared his preference that "the elective franchise were now conferred on the very intelligent of the colored men and on those of them who served our cause as soldiers;" but he wished it done by the States themselves, and he never harbored the thought of exacting it from a new government as a condition of its recognition.

The last day of his life beamed with sunshine, and he sent by the Speaker of that House his friendly greeting to the men of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope; as he contemplated the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to fruitful industry; as he welcomed in advance hundreds of thousands of emigrants from Europe; as his eye kindled with enthusiasm at the coming wealth of the nation. And so, with these thoughts for his country, he was removed from the toils and temptations of this life and was at peace.

PALMERSTON AND LINCOLN.

Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the Prime Minister of England died, full of years and honors. Palmerston traced his lineage to the time of the conquor; Lincoln went back only to his grandfather. Palmerston received his education from the best scholars of Harrow, Edinburg and Cambridge; Lincoln's early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, the river and the stars. Palmerston was in public life for sixty years; Lincoln for but a tenth of that time. Palmerston was a skillful guide of an established aristocracy; Lincoln a leader or rather a companion of the people. Palmerston was exclusively an Englishman, and made his boast in the House of Commons that the interest of England was his shibboleth Lincoln thought always of mankind as well as his own country, and served human nature itself. Palmerston, from his narrowness as an Englishman, did not endear his country to any one court or to any one people, but rather caused uneasiness and dislike; Lincoln left America more beloved than ever by all the people of Europe. Palmerston was self-possessed and adroit in reconciling the conflicting claims of the factions of the aristocracy; Lincoln, frank and ingenious knew how to poise himself on the conflicting opinions of the people. Palmerston was capable of insolence towards the weak, quick to the sense of honor, not heedful of right. Lincoln rejected counsel given only as a matter of policy and was not capable of being willfully unjust. Palmerston, essentially superficial, delighted in banter, and knew how to divert grave opposition by playful levity; Lincoln was a man of infinite jest on his lips, with saddest earnestness at his heart. Palmerston was a fair representative of the aristocratic liberality of the day, choosing for his tribunal, not the conscience of humanity, but the House of Commons. Lincoln took to heart the eternal truths of liberty, obeyed them as the commands of Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Palmerston did nothing that will endure: his great achievement, the separation of Belgium, placed that little kingdom where it must gravitate to France; Lincoln finished a work which all time cannot overthrow. Palmerston is a shining example of the ablest of a cultivated aristocracy; Lincoln shows the genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of his country. Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abby by the order of his Queen, and was followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the graves of Fox and Chatham; Lincoln was followed by the sorrow of his country across the continent to his resting place in the heart of the Mississippi valley, to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the peoples of the world.

CONCLUSION.

As the sum of all the hand of Lincoln raised the flag; the American people was the hero of the war; and therefore the result is a new erea of republicanism. The disturbances in the country grew not out of anything republican, but out of slavery, which is a part of the system of hereditary wrong; and the expulsion of this domestic anomaly opens to the renovated nation a career of unthought of dignity and glory. Henceforth our country has a moral unity as the land of free labor. The party for slavery and the party against slavery are no more, and are merged in the party of union and freedom. The states which would have left us are not brought back as conquered states, for then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained; they come to their rightful place under the constitution as original, necessary and inseparable members of the state.

We build monuments to the dead, but no monuments of victory. We respect the example of the Romans, who never; even in conquered lands, raised emblems of triumph. And our generals are not to be classed in the herd of vulgar conquerors, but are of the school of Timoleon and William of Orange and Washington. They have used the sword only to give peace to their country and restore her to her place in the great assembly of the nations. Our meeting closs in hope, now that a people begins to live according to the laws of reason, and republicanism is entrenched in a continent.

JOHN DICKENS AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS,
jan5:2½m* Cumberland, Md.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.
jan53m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA

FURS. FURS. FURS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of
LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.
Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,

One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of GEORGE W. BADGLEY, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.
ASA M. WILLIAMS,
Jan. 26, 1866. Administrator.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging,
Tickings and Table
Diapers,
LADIES' FURS,
Shawls,
Coats and
Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral
Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and
Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c

PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT
DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

Duff's College

IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.

TIME UNLIMITED, in
BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to
P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Accom. A. M.	Express.	P. M.		Accom. P. M.	Express	P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrive	
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon.....	11 39	5 45	
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24	
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove.	11 11	5 16	
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg.....	10 55	5 00	
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run.....	10 39	4 45	
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36	
5 36	9 30		Cove.....	10 19	4 24	
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20	
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves.	
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00	4 05	
	Leaves.				Arrives	
	10 00					
	10 20		Riddlesburg.....		3 35	
	10 28		Hopewell.....		3 27	
	10 46		Piper's Run.....		3 09	
	11 18		Hamilton.....		2 47	
	10 31		Bloody Run.....		2 34	
	Arrives				Leaves.	
	11 35		Mount Dallas...		2 30	
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.						
	Leaves					
	10 40		Saxton.....		3 50	
	10 55		Coalmont.....		3 35	
	11 00		Crawford.....		3 25	
	Arrives				3 25	
	11 00		Dudley			
			Broad Top City.			

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.

MRS. ASCHCOM, from Bedford, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, has had Cataract on both eyes over 40 years, causing total blindness for the last nine years. Lately Dr. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.—*Presbyterian Banner.* jan5:2m.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
1866.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

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